## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE SEW-TORE DAILY TRIBURE IS PUBLISHED FIRST MORSINS, (SURDATE EXCEPTED.)

At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce
and Massam streets, opposite the Oity Hall,
at thereof to Gity Subscribers for 124 cours per wook;
at thereof to Gity Subscribers for 124 cours per wook;
at thereof to Gity Subscribers for 124 cours per wook;
at the subscribers at the same rate. Single copies
for months of year at the same rate. Single copies
for months at the Subscribers five Dollars per amount, in
form of the Subscribers five Dollars per amount, in
face of the Subscribers and the subscribers are subscribers. But months for three
forms of the Subscribers are subscribers and the subscribers are higher later those of The
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Payment Reputred in Aderiace.

Sminess Notices.—It cents per line, each insertion.

General Notices.—It lines or less, each insertion,

gents; over it lines a couts per line each day.

General Advertisements.—INSIDE—Eight lines,

gloss, each insertion, to couts; over eight lines, 5 cents

or line each day.

OUTSIDE—Eight lines or less each insertion, 25 cents;

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he per month.

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ATHY LARGE WEEKLY TRIBURE:

A TRY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every Satur day Moraing, at the low price of \$2 per sum in advance. Eight copies für \$15, or twenty copies so address for \$20, and the paper in no case continued even the time for which it is paid.

Agreetisements for this sheet will; be charged 20 cents the each haperton.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE symbolshed every Wednesday and Saturday rice to per annum. Two copies for St. Advertisements 6 cents a line cach insertion

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE For European Circulation, u pablished on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Metropol. Price 5; conts per copy, or \$1 per year, postage middel.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE palifernia, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, b sublished on the department.

Bigres. Price 5; cents per copy.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

For The Tribune
ON THE DEATH OF S. MARGARET FULLER.

BY G P. R. JAMES Hen hopes and bright thine early path bedecked. And aspirations beautiful, though wild,

A heart toe strong, a powerful will unchecked, A dream that earth-things could be undefiled. But soon, around thee, grew a golden chain,

That bound the woman to more human things, And taught with joy-and, it may be, with pain-That there are limits e'en to Spirits' wings. Hasband and child—the loving and beloved—

Wop, from the vase of thought, a mortal part, The empassioned wife and mother, yielding, proved Mind has, itself, a master-in the heart.

h distant lands enhaloed by old fame Thou found'st the only chain thy spirit knew, let, captive, led'st thy captors, from the shame Of ancient freedom, to the pride of new.

And loved hearts clung around thee on the deck, Welling with sunny hopes 'neath sunny skies The wide horizon round thee had no speck I'm Doubt herself could see no cloud arise

Inloved ones clung around thee, when the sail, Oer wide Atlantic billows, onward bore In reight of joys, and the expanding gale fresed the glad bark toward thy native shore. he leved ones clung around thee still, when all Was darkness, tempest, terror and dismay-Merclosely clung around thee, when the pall Of Fate was falling o'er the mortal clay.

With them to live with them, with them to die-Sublime of human love intense and fine Was thy last prayer unto the Deity,

And it was granted thee by love divine. h the same billow-in the same dark grave-Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest. The dream is ended; and the solemn wave Gives back the gifted to her country's breast.

thial Correspondence between England and de United States relative to Costa Rica.

From the National Intelligencer, July 27.
The subjoined correspondence, which is a part of intrecently transmitted to the House of Reresentives, we have been permitted to copy; and we ablabit with a view to show the result of the rectations between this Government and Great littain in regard to the future establishment o refectorates by the latter over American States he points to which public attention has been dinoted in this country for the last three years, as tose in which it is supposed Great Britain intend-allo establish Protectorates, were Yucatan and ta Riva. It has been ascertained that the hat he has been ascerained that the haty recently negotiated with Costa Rica by Mr. hatheld, the British Charge d'Affairs in Guate-ula, was unauthorized or disavowed by that Government. When President Taylor received intelmee of the existence of that treaty, he caused is incurred referred to in the correspondence which we this day publish to be made by the Saraty of State. The result will we anna, be viewed to interest by an who prize the value of amicable who prize the value of americal who between the two countries. It will be marked that this correspondence dates after the mattreaty; and the British disclaimer contained at applying, as it does, not only to the Central farican, but to all other States, must quiet all the unfounded apprehensions which have been the expressed as to the intentions of Great like the expressed as the close of the beautiful to the countries of the countries. his in Yucatan and other places. It is highly disable to the Administration of President Tay a less such a result of negotiations far better ta, as a nation than the idle assertion for popular dat of what is commonly called and supposed to as Monree doctrine, followed up, as that asser-te has in some instances been, by the practical priescence in every aggression upon American my which European powers chose to make

BRITISH LEGATION, April 29, 1850

In lave the honor to inform you that her Majesty's

seemed have entirely approved of the language which
is you, with reference to your inquiry as to whether
is the that Mr. Chatfield had made a treaty with Costa
a sling that Republic under British protection, and of
surrace I then gave you, that I did not believe, from
whom which I had heard her Majesty's Secretary of
the Toreign Affairs express, that he could have authoris the standard of the secretary of the Republic
Cos Rica under the protection of her Majesty. I have
the more than the same that the British
meant has not made, and has no intention of making,
way or arrangement with Costa Rica for taking that
later British protection.

w arrangement with Costs Rice for taking this British protection.

British protection.

desired to add, that it would be contrary to the state of the policy of Great British to obtangle herself spenent to protect distant States, over whose tendent it would be impossible for the British the axercise any effective control. Such a provided confer no possible advantage on Great a might become the source of many embarrases.

ind apel of this opportunity to recew to you the as-med in highest consideration. H. L. BULWER. In J. E. CLAYTON, &c.

ALCLAYTON, &C.

ALTERN OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1850.

I have the homor to acknowledge the receipt of your as 38th instant, informing me that her Britamine 19 Government have entirely approved of the installation of the same of

is be fixed and settled policy of threat in the fixed and settled policy of threat in the fixed and settled by any emparament to protect distant States because the would be impossible for exvectise any effective control.

as pleasure in expression the satisfaction with which the primarie majority the satisfaction with which are removed the friendly assurance from the first protective countries.

The satisfaction of the opportunity to renew to you, Sir, and system of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, and system of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, and system of the opportunity to renew to you. Sir, and system of this opportunity to renew to you. Sir, and system of this opportunity to renew to you. Sir, and system of this opportunity to renew to you. Sir, and system of the first protection of the first

A CHWIN AND THE SOUTH .- " Independent" to the Philadelphia North American that it the Philadelphia North American that it the as has been stated in various quarters, in Corwin's nomination as Secretary of the my escountered any opposition in the Sense was confirmed unanimously, like all his the and without the formality of calling the and Nays. A division was asked by one Sense was supposed to the sense of the sense o

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO. 2896.

OY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington. By Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27. Ewing's commission as Senator has arrrived. Nothing is yet heard from Mr. Bates. Messrs. Graham and Crittenden accept.

Nothing done about the Compromise to-day, on account of the death of Mr. King of Mass. Otherwise, it is thought there would have been a successful vote on Bradbury's amendment.

The New Senator for Massachusetts. Bostos, Saturday, July 27.

The Governor and Council met this afternoon

and appointed R. C. Winthrop U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Daniel Webster. Extensive Fires in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 27.

Two very destructive fires occurred last night— The first broke out about 1 o'clock, and destroyed the upper stories of two buildings on south side of Baltimore-st. two doors east of Tripoli's Alley .-The buildings were occupied by Griffith's carpet warehouse, and the upper story as an armory, by

the Junior Artillerists.

The loss is not stated but is very large—sup posed to be the work of an incendiary. Soon after the fire had been got out a second one broke out in North Gay-st, on the east side, being Childs' coach factory, Matcheot's chair factory and furniture wareroom, Wesley B. Tarr's cabinet establisment, Mr. Mitchell's dwelling on Frederick-st. Byerman's extensive mahogany wareroom. The entire block of the above property extending through from Gay to Frederick st. is all completely burned out.

The origin of the fire is unknown; but as it was in the immediate vicinity of the first fire, it is probable that a spark did it, though a report prevails that it was the work of an incendiary. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000, partly insured. Several persons were insured. Henry Needham, a fireman, died from heat and exhaustion.

Amongst the injured was Mr. Kimberly, one of the reporters of the Sun-a bedstead thrown out of one of the windows having struck him. An immense crowd of people are collected around the

Bartimone, Sunday, July 28.

Hopkins's lumber yard was partially consumed last night by incendiaries. The watchmen were driven off while endeavoring to suppress it-lumber being thrown down on them.

During the night a riot took place amongst the firemen on Baltimore st. Guns and pistols were used, the pavement torn up, and several were injured.

The weather is scorching hot here to-day The brig Vandalia was wrecked on the 17th on Whalebone Inlet. The vessel and cargo were a to-

The Kentucky papers record the death of Col Thompson, formerly Lieut. Governor.
The Southern Mail is through.

Southern Political Meeting, &c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 24.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity, was held yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted, meanimously, indersing the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and in favor of the Missouri Compromise line.

Captain Merchant, of the United States Army. recently wounded in an engagement with the In dians in Texas, arrived in this city yesterday.

Important from Texas.
New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 24.
Galveston papers of the 20th instant publish letters from Governor Bell to the Texas Senators and Representatives, requesting them to inform the President, that Texas denies the right of the General Government to continue to exercise civil-or military authority over Santa Fé, and to demand that the instructions heretofore given to Federal Officers be revoked, and that a complete and secure jurisdiction may be guaranteed.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 27. The bark Indus arrived this morning with dates n Rio Janeiro to the 14th of June Sha h 4,000 bags of Coffee.

No news of interest

The I. left sing E. Corning, of New-Year, in port. also brigs Rainbow, and Onward, of Baltimore. Nothing doing in the markets to-day. FLOUR sales same as yesterday.

Arrival of Gen. Paez at Phliadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27, Bark Fairmont, with Gen. Page on board, ar

rived at Philadelphia this morning. Burning of the Bark Charming at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27.
By the brig William, from Bahia, we learn that the bark Charming, of Bangor, from New-York fo San Francisco, was burnt at sea 200 miles couth east of Bahia, on the night of the 23d May. The aptain and crew took to the boats and were saved Funeral Solemnities.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 25. The corporate authorities and citizens of Rich,

nond have designated the 10th day of August, for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the late President.

Cholera at Cincinnati.

The Board of Health for the twenty-four hours. ending yesterday, reported 49 deaths, 25 of which were from Cholera, and 24 of other diseases. The weather is intensely hot.

Cholera at Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, Sainrday, July 27.

The interments during the twenty-four hours, ending Thursday evening were 47, of which 39 were Cholera cases.

XXXIst CONGRESS .... First Session

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, July 27. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Davis of Mass. presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas Ewing, to take the place of Thos. Corwin.

After the presenting of Memorials and Reports Mr. Douglass offered a Resolution making the previous question, when demanded by a majority of the members present, a rule of the Senate, cutting off all debate, amendments, &c.

Mr. ATCHISON moved to postpone it indefinitely, but as the resolution was not under consideration the motion could not be entertained, and the reso

A message was then received from the House

of Representatives, announcing the death of its members, Daniel P. King, of Mass. Mr. Davis delivered an eulogium, giving a succint statement of the public services of the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions—after

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph Mr. Rockwell of Mass. announced the death of his colleague, D. P. King, which took place on Thursday last at his residence in Dauvers, Mass and after passing a eulogy on his character offered resolutions expressive of the deep sensibility with NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1850.

which the intelligence had been received, and to wear the usual badges of mourning for 30 days.

Mr. WINTHROF spoke of the integrity of the deceased as a private citizen, his devotion as a public servant and his moral and religious character.

Mr. CHASDLER, who messed with Mr. King, also delivered an eulogy, in the course of which he pointed to the deceased as a beautiful illustration of the Christian gentleman.

Christian gentleman.

The resolutions of Mr. Hockwell were agreed to, and, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PARZ.-Th's distinguished Republican leader arrived at Philade'phia on Friday evening in the bark Fairmount, in twelve days from St. Thomas. He left on Saturday evening for Elizabethtown, where he will remain till to-day .-Our City Council have decreed a public reception to Gen. Paez, and we presume that to morrow will be appointed for that purpose. There are few men who would be more cordially welcomed to our shores than Gen. Paez, and we trust that the ceremonies will be conducted in that generous and cordial spirit which will make the occasion no empty honor. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Satur day thus describes the arrival of Gen. Paez in that

The bark Fairmount, Capt. Whitney, arrived at this port last evening, in twelve days from St. Tho-mas. General Jose Antonio Paez, the distinguishmas. General Jose Antonio Paez, the distinguished Ex-President of Venezuela, his son, and suite, came passengers by the Fairmount. Gen. Paez has come to seek, on our shores, the liberty he so vainly sought and suffered for in his own country. His trials and heroic endurance have made him many friends in America, and we doubt not he will receive a generous walcome from all who underreceive a generous welcome from all who under-stand the blessings of a republican government. The distinguished South American is a man of

The distinguished South American is a man of apparently sixty years of age, of portly figure, rather below the middle hight, very dark complexion, straight black hair, and a moustache slightly tinged with grey. His son, Mr. R. Paez, is quite a young man. General Paez is accompanied also by R. Swift, Esq., of St. Thomas, Mr. T. G. de Rojas, of Venezuela, and Mr. Krebs, of St. Thomas; and the party have taken rooms at Glass's Washington House, in Chesnut-st. above Seventh.

This morning General Paez was waited upon by a large number of our citizens, including many forms.

a large number of our citizens, including many treigners, principally Spanish and French. A good many ladies were also among the visitors. Gen. Paez proceeds from this city to New York, and the time of his departure depends somewhat upon the arrangements making in that city to give him a public reception.

RECEPTION OF GEN. GARIBALDI.-The united German and French Committees met last night, and resolved to publish the following call:

The united Committees of the Democratic Socialist Republicans of the French and German nations hereby call upon their brettren, the French and German Republican Socialists, and invite them to come to the Snakspere flotel on the evening previous to the demonstration in favor of Gen. Garibaldi.

The time at which the reception of this beloved General will take place will the amounced in the different public papers, and the Socialist citizens will thereby know when they are to call at the Shakspere Hotel in order to receive their red badges, as no other color than the red will be admitted.

Bir HENRY LYTTON BULWER arrived in this City on Saturday, and left immediately for Staten Island, where he has taken the cottage of Mr Cross, on Newdorpt Road. He is at present the guest of Mr. J. L. White, and will visit Washington again before he takes possession of his cottage. suffering from ill-health, occasioned by the Summer climate of Washington. The salubrious air of Staten Island, than which no place in our coun try is healthier, will no doubt soon restore him.

GORHAM PARKS, Esq. late U. S. Consul at Rio Japeiro, with his family, Capt. J. Gerard, of New-Orleans, and Capt. B. Chester, of New-London, Ct. arrived yesterday in the ship Maria, Capt. Smith, which left Rio on the 23d ult.

The steamship Ohio, Licut Schenck, sailed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst. for Havana where she will connect with the Falcon, for Chagres. She took out 115 passengers.

THE ATLANTIC .- The steamship Atlantic sailed at noon on Saturday with about 120 passengers .-Among them are Dr. Bethune; Geo. W. Kendall Editor of the N. Orleans Picayune ; Rev. Dr. Potts, M. De Lisle, French Minister to Mexico and New Granada, and bearer of despatches; A. C. Bullitt, formerly of the Washington Republic ; James Robb. banker of New-Orleans ; Louis Borg, French Vice-Consul to New-York; and Judge Bradlane, former Mayor of New-Orleans.

THE PASSAGES OF THE STRAMERS.-We have received so many communications of late, in re. gard to the passages made by the Cunard and Collins steamers, that we could not print a tithe o We, therefore, let them drop, and wait pa tiently for the next voyages. It will be quite a re lief to us when the question is settled.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY .- Officer Prince John Da vis yesterday took into custody John Black charged with having one more wife than the law allows. The last one is a Miss Eliza Dickey, a girl of about 18 years. The Prince found the two sitting very quietly together in a room in the house No. 20, Twentieth-st. and after gaining admission to their presence, and talking about the state of the weather, the news of the day, &c. he very politely informed him of his position as an officer, and stated his reason for calling-whereupon, Mr. Black suddenly turned white, and sprang for the door. Any one who has the honor to be acquainted with Prince John Davis is perfectly aware of the gentleness and gallant bearing he always displays in the presence of the fair, and will readily perceive the wkward position in which circumstances had placed him. The officer thought but an instant, and made for the door, which he found was held fast on the outside. At the same moment the lady sprang for him, and endeavored to hold him back while her spouse made his escape. He pushed her aside, succeeded in forcing open the door and capturing his prisoner, who, together with Eliza, was taken before Justice Osborn, and both committed to prison, he to answer the charge preferred against him, and she to be detained as a witness.

IMPORTANT ARREST .- John Murphy was arrest ed on Friday afternon at 5 o'clock by officers Barange and Craff, of the Eighth Ward, for stealing \$570 from the safe of Sheldon & Seaver, No. Pine-st. The money was stolen on Friday morning about 8 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock \$360 and the thief were locked up. Rather quick work.

NEW-YORK AND NASHUA, N. H.-Passenger leaving New-York at 5 P.M. in the Knickerbocket or Worcester arrive at Nashua at 9 A.M. in time for the morning train from Boston to Burlington.

FIRE -A Fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Friday night in a grocery at the corner of Washington and Albany sts. It was, however, extinguished without serious injury to the building.

THE FISHING BANKS.-By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the well. known steamboat Buffalo is making her daily trips to the Fishing Banks—a most refreshing trip at this season. The cool sea air is worth the journey, f one don't catch any fish. Those who don't go to the Springs, &c. will do well to try it.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Excussion .- The steamboat Union, of the Union Ferry Co. with a large party of invited guests, made an excursion around Staten Island on Friday last. The route was down the west side of the island, through the Kills and Staten Island Sound, to Perth Amboy, where the company landed and spent some time in viewing the town. Starting again, the boat passed down through the lower bay, ard theree through the narrows and along the beau tiful shore of the southern portion of this city-crossing over to the North river, the passengers were afforded a view of Jersey City and Hoboken. A turn was also taken up the East river, and then the steamer returned to the South Ferry. The company were all delighted with their excursion and the entertainment which had been afforded them by the proprietors of the Ferries.

ENGINE COMPANY, No 17,-This fine Company of Firemen propose to day to bring home their Engine, which has, for some weeks back, been in process of painting in New-York. It is a large machine, built on the Philadelphia model, with a dou ble deck, having an eight-and a half inch cylinder and has been in use only about a year. The painting and decorations were postponed at that time, for the purpose of giving opportunity for the shrink age of the material, and she is just now completed at a large expense, borne by the members of the

Police - Ann Ball fined \$5 and held to ball to keep the peace, on a charge of malicious mischief. Edward Cranston fined \$5 for assault on Fran-

cis Cudden, paper hanger.
Andrew James, fined \$20 for violent assault on Sarah A. Bassereau.
John Haffey, find \$10 for assault on Honora Os-

Thomas Brunt, Garwood Plass and John H. Lynde, made their appearance at the Police Court on Saturday morning, charged with riotous conduct on the premises of Samuel Vunk, on Monday even-ing last. The Justice held them in recognizances of \$250 each, to appear at the first term of the City

BURGLARIES .- On Saturday night last three burglaries were committed in Schermerhorn-st between Bond and Nevin.

The dwelling of C. J. Jack was entered and his gold watch, silver spoons and other articles were taken. Among other things the bed quilt was taken from the bed in which he and his wife were sleeping. His office in Montague Hall was broken

open a short time since.

A dwelling in the same block, near Mr. Jack's, was entered by the burglars and from the room where the occupants were sleeping they stole the man's coats, pantaloous, and other clothing, and his wife's clothing, all of considerable value.

A dwelling occupied by a Mr. Hobbs, in the same block was entered and silver spoons and

same block was entered and silver spools and some money was stolen.

A week ago last Saturday night, two houses in the same block were entered by burglars, who were frightened away by the dogs without booty. The residents in that block contemplate employing a private watchman, as is done by a large proportion of cur citizens, to protect their property.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

New School House.-There was a beautiful turn out of the scholars of the First District, headed by their principals and other teachers, on the oc casion of the corner-stone of the new School house other officers of the village, the School Trustees of the District, (Messrs. Winant, Robertson and Bruce) and many other friends of education, among them several Clargymen, were present. Address es were delivered, and some pieces of music (the words composed for the occasion) sung by hundreds of sweet voices of the female department, gladden ed the scene. It was one of those occasions which the eye, and the heart, and the contemplation of the future, could rest upon with delight.

On the return of the pupils to the School house (No. 1) a vacation was announced. [Prizes of books were awarded to seven young ladies-viz: Miss Margaret Aller, Abby Ricard, Catherine Delano, Ann Eliza Rose, Josephine Young, Emma Patterson, and Cecil B. Davies-they being the successful holders of a certain number of certifi, cat s for attention and good scholarship since the last examination.]

The new School house is to be an extensive and commodious building, with all the modern improvements as the class room, &c. It will be School No. 2 of First District.

FIRE.-The damage at the paint shop of Mr. John H. Lyon, No. 77 South-Seventh-st. on Friday morning. was not large, injuring the stock, it is supposed, only to the amount of about \$150 .-There was an insurance on the stock at the Equita ble office of \$1,000, which probably would fully co ver it. Mr. Thomas Cooke, with his family, occu nied the upper part. He is a japanner by occupa tion, doing business in New York. Providentially he arose that morning about 42, which was somewhat sconer than his usual time. Everything was perfectly quiet and still till about 5 o'clock, when there was a loud noise, as of fire, from the store and the flames burst through a side window and the side of the building. Being on the spot, he gave as immediate alarm, and the fire was extinguished just as it had approached a vessel of spirits of turpentine, from the effects of which neither himself or his family, probably, could have escaped. From appearances, it is supposed to have been

caused by incendiarism. No PROCESSION .- The Committees of the True tees and the Citizens met on Friday evening, and decided not to have any procession on Tuesday next, the day which bad been set apart to exhibit public respect to the memory of Gen. Taylor, late President of the United States. The cause is no appropriation by the Trustees; and the different Companies and Societies (several of whom have already united in the New-York and Brooklyn procession) did not feel sufficiently rich to bear the ex pense of music, cost of horses for the cavalry and artillery, &c. themselves. There will be services at the Reformed Dutch Church, and a eulogy pronounced at 4 o'clock.

LAUNCH.-Messrs. Jabez Williams & Co. launch ed from their yard, foot of North Seventh at. on Thursday morning, a fine schooner, named the Yorktown. Her dimensions are as follows: Length from stem to stern, 96 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 10} feet; and measurement, 250 tuns. She is a very beautiful vessel, of faulties model, built in the best manner, and must unques tionably prove a fast sailer. She will be employed as a coaster, from the port of New-York to Peters burg, Va. and is owned by Mr. James Hunter. Her mander is Capt John Woglom-

SUSSTRUCK .- James Mason, in the employ of Perrine, Patterson & Stack, shipbuilders, was sunstruck about 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and died on Friday morning. Excussion .- The congregation of St. Peter's

shall be prescribed by law.

3. No person shall be a Representative unless Church contemplate an excursion to Biddle's Grove, beginning next week.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONSTITUTION

THE STATE OF NEW-MEXICO. From the Washington Republic.

Preamble.

We the people of New Mexico, in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to curselves and our posterity, acknowledging with grateful thearts the goolness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his aid and direction in its accomplishment, to ordain and establish the following Constitution, or form of Government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of New-Mevico, with the following limits and boundaries, to wit, as follows:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the dam is the Rio del Norte, which Preamble.

Beginning at the dam is the Rio del Norte, which Beginning at the dam is the Rio del Norte, which supplies with water the "assynia." or irrigating cannal of the town of El Paso del Norte, and running thence due east to the hundredth parallel; thence due north on said parallel to a point where the same intersects the river Arkansa; thence up the middle of the channel of said river to its source; thence in a direct line to a point on the Rio Colorado of California, where the same is intersected by the one hundred and eleventh parallel of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south on the said parallel of longitude to a point on the Rio Gila intersected by the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the point which may be designated by the Commissioners appointed to eatablish the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as the point where said river or one of its branches shall be intersected by the western line of New-Mexico; thence south on the said line, as the same shall be established by the Commissioners, to the angle established by the Commissioners, to the angle formed by the States of Chinuahua, Sonora and New-Mexico: thence easterly on the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as it shall be laid down by said Commissioners, to a point where the same may intersect the Rio del Norte: thence down said river to the place of be-

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SEC. 1. All men being born equally free and independent, and having certain natural, inheritant and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty, the acquirement, possession and protection of property, and the pursuit of and attainment of happiness: therefore, no male person shall be beild by law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives at the age of 21 years; nor female in like manner, after she arrives at the age of 13 years, unless they be bound by their own consent after they arrive at such an age, or are bound by law for punsuits.

arrive at such an age, or are bound by law for pur ishment of crime.

2. All power is inherent in the people; all free Governments are founded in their authority; they have therefore an inalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, to alter and refirm, or to totally change the same when their safety and hap-

own considered to some their safety and nap-piness require it.

3. All menhave a natural and indefeasible right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, which right shall never be in-fringed, and no performance shall ever be given by law to any religious society, mode of worship, or any control or interference with the rights of con-

any control or interference with the rights of con-science be permitted.

4. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust in this State; nor shall the civil rights, privileges, or capa-cities of any citizen in any manner be diminished or cularged on account of his religious opinions, except as is in this Constitution hereinafter pro-vided.

vided.

5. Every person may freely speak, white, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or the press.

7. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrants shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. affirmation.

8. All elections shall be free and equal.

8. All elections shall be free and equal.

9. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolable, except that the Legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six persons.

10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accussed shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the accusation against him, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

11. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indict.

in the person shall be need to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cogaizable by Justices of the Peace, or in the army, or in the militis, when in actual service, or in time of war. 12. No person, after acquittal, shall be tried for 12. No person, after acquittal, shall be tried for the same effense, and all persons shall, before conviction, be ballable by sufficient securities, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require

13. Excessive bail shall not be required; exces

sive fines shall not be imposed, or cruel and unjus punishment inflicted. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil powers. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and no soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner

prescribed by law.

15. No person is this State, except such as are employed in the army or navy of the United States, or militia, in time of actual service, shall be subject to corporeal punishment under the military

16. Every citizen shall have the right to keep o State.

17. No conviction shall work corruption of blood

nfiscation of property.

No ex post facto law, retroactive law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made.
19. Emigration from this State shall never be

probibited; nor shall any citizen ever be exiled

under any pretense whatever.

20. No distinction shall ever be made by law be tween resident aliens and citizens, in reference to tween resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property. 21. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances. 22. No power of suspending laws shall be exer-cised except by the Legislature or its authority. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be con-strued to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of New-Mexico shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to separate bodies of magistracy, to wit: Those which are Legislative, to one; those which are Judicial, to another; and those which are Executive, to

2. No person, or collection of persons, being of properly belonging to either of the others, except in those instances hereinafter expressly directed

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The Legislative powers of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches; one to be styled the Senate, the other the House of Representatives, and both together the Legislature of the State of New-Mexico. The style of all laws shall be—Be if enacted by the Legislature of the State of New-Mexico.

Merico.

2. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of their general election; and the session of the Legislature shall be held annually, at such time as

be be a citizen of the United States, and one year previous to his election a citizen of this State, and six menths of the county, city or town for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty one years.

4. The number of Senators shall not be less than one third or more than one-half of the Representative body.

sentative body.

5. The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified 5. The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for the term of four years, and shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal as may be. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first two years; and of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one half shall be chosen bionnially thereafter; and such mode of classifying new additional Senators shall be observed as will, nearly as possible, preserve an equality of number in each class.

nearly as possible, preserve an equality of number in each class.

6- All elections by the people shall be held at such times and places, and in such manner in the several counties, cities and towns, as may be designated by law.

7. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he shall have been choser, and shall have attained the age of twenty-five years.

five years.

8 Each House shall choose its own officers, (ex-8. Each House shall choose its own officers, (except when the Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate,) and shall jurge of the qualification and election of its own members; but contested elections shall be determined in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

9. Two thirds of each House shall constitute a constitute a smaller number may

9. Two thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such pensities as each House shall prescribe.

10. Each House may, with the consent of two thirds of its members, for any good cause, expel and punish members for disorderly conduct; and each House may punish, by imprisonment, during the session, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, and may publish the same, or any part thereof, with the consent of two thirds of its members.

11. The ayes and nays of either House shall, at the desire of any four members present, be entered on the Journal.

on the Journal.

12 When a vacancy shall happen in either House,
the Governor, or the person exercising the power
of Governor, shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

13. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House may require secresy.

14. Neither House shall, without the consent of

the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor any other place than that in which they may

sitting.

15. Bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective Houses.

16 Every bill shall be read on three different days in each House unless in case of means. days in each House, unless in case of urgency three fourths of the House in which such bill is pending shall deem it expedient to suspend this

pending shall deem it expedient to suspend this rule.

17. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.

18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to, and published with the laws, at the rising of each session of the Legislature.

19. The Governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disquification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ment according to law.

20. No Judge of any Court of Record in this State, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Clerk of any Court of Record, Shorliffs, or Collectors of the United States, shall have a seat in any Legisla-

the United States, shall have a seat in any Legisla-ture of this State.

21. Every person who shall be chosen or ap-pointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to sup-port the Constitution of the United States, the Con-stitution of this State, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

22. The Legislature shall have full power to ex-clude from the privilege of elections of this

22. The Legislature shall have full power to ex-clude from the privilege of electing, or of being elected, any person consisted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

23. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and every tenth year thereafter, an one-meration of all the inhabitants of this State shall be

made, in such manner as prescribed by law.
24. The House of Representatives shall have
the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of
the members elected must concur in an impeach-25. All impeachments shall be tried by the Sen-

25. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon each or affirmation to do justice according to law.

26. No officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached until after his acquittal; and the impeachment of such officer shall not be carried to conviction without the consent of two-thirds of the Senators.

ARTICLE IV.
OF THE EXECUTIVE.
OF THE EXECUTIVE.
SEC. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and a Lieut. Governor, who shall be elected at the same time time and for the same term.

2. No person who is not a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector, and who shall not have resided in the State for three years next preceding his election, shall be eligible to the office of Lieut. Governor.

3. The Governor and Lieut. Governor shall be

3. The Governor and Lieut. Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the time and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieut. Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual easion, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieut Governor. the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieut Governor. The returns of election for Governor shall be made

4. The Governor shall be Commander in chief of the military forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and, in case of invasion or danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases at the Soat of Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers, civil and military, of the Government. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

5. When any office shall, from any cause, become

shell take care that the laws are taitably executed.

5. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, or at the next election by the necolic. the people.

6. In case of disagreement between the two

6. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of the Legislature as to the time of adjourn ment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as he may think proper, provided it be not beyond the time fixel by law for the meeting of the next Legislature. 7. No person shall, while holding any other offic under the United States, or under this State, exe-

expressly provided.

8. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which he shall have been elected, and the salary of the Governor shall never be less than \$2,500 per

annum.

9. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, have a right, when in Committee of the Whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and whenever the Senate are equally divided to give the casting vote. And in case of the death, resignation, removal from office, inability of the Governor to serve, or of his impeachment or absence from the State, the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the Governor, until another be chosen at the regular election for Governor, and be duly qualified, or until the Governor, impeached,